The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7006 號六零千七第 日四十月四年辰庚緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 22ND, 1880. 六拜禮 一號二十二月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 21, PENEDO, British steamer, 652, Cain, Newchwang 13th May, Beans.—G. R. STEVENS & Co.

May 21, JANET, British 3-m. sch., 211, G. P. Henfry, Newchwang 7th May, Beans.—CHINESE.

May 21, CHAI-FOON, Chinese revenue cruiser, from a cruise.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 21ST.

Tunis, British steamer, for Saigon.
Queen of England, Siam. ship, for Bangkok.
Hailoong, British steamer, for Amoy.
Cingalee, British bark, for Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

May 21, NINGPO, British str., for Shanghai.
May 21, TUNIS, British steamer, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Penedo*, str., from Newchwang.—3 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Tunis*, str., for Saigon.—200 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Hailoong*, str., for Amoy.—20 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Penedo* reports left Newchwang on 13th May. From Newchwang to Haeshin Islands fine weather and light W. and N.W. winds; thence to port moderate breeze and thick rain. Passed the steamship *Hankow* off the Brothers.

The British three-masted schooner *Janet* reports left Newchwang on 7th May, and had variable winds and weather as far as Shantung Promontory; from thence N.E. winds and thick weather to Breaker Point. From thence to port variable winds and weather.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

May— ARRIVALS.

11, Diomed, British steamer, from Shanghai.
11, Chefoo, British steamer, from Newchwang.
11, Carisbrooke, British str., from Hongkong.
12, Benarty, British steamer, from Hongkong.
12, Fokien, British steamer, from Hongkong.
12, Hungarian, British str., from Shanghai.
13, Newchwang, Brit. str., from Newchwang.
15, Swatow, British str., from Newchwang.
15, Glenroy, British steamer, from Hongkong.
15, Jeddah, British steamer, from Hongkong.
16, Yottung, British steamer, from Hongkong.
16, Foochow, British str., from Newchwang.
16, Douglas, British str., from Coast Ports.
17, Namoa, British steamer, from Hongkong.
17, Clifton, British bark, from Chefoo.
18, Hoshung, Chinese str., from Newchwang.
18, Carisbrook, British steamer, from Amoy.

May— DEPARTURES.

11, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
12, Fokien, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
12, Benarty, British steamer, for Foochow.
12, Carisbrooke, British steamer, for Amoy.
12, Hesperia, German steamer, for Shanghai.
13, Christian, German sch., for Newchwang.
14, Kwangtung, British str., for Hongkong.
16, Glenroy, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
17, Jeddah, British steamer, for Amoy.
17, Diomed, British steamer, for Singapore.
18, Namoa, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
18, Tientsin, British steamer, for Shanghai.
18, Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.
18, Carisbrooke, British str., for Singapore.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

May— ARRIVALS.

2, Belgic, British steamer, from S. Francisco.
2, Tamis, French steamer, from Hongkong.
2, Sunbeam, British steamer, from London.
2, Rednorshire, British str., from London.
6, Oscar Mocyer, German bark, from Takao.
7, City of Tokio, Amer. str., from Hongkong.
7, Oceana, British bark, from Takao.

May— DEPARTURES.

1, Sumida Maru, Japn. str., for Hongkong.
2, Crossfield, British bark, for Kobe.
3, William Hales, American bark, for Guam.
4, Belgic, British steamer, for Hongkong.
4, Kiinokuni Maru, Jap. bark, for Nagasaki.
5, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
6, Malacca, British steamer, for Hongkong.
8, August Reimers, German sch., for Takao.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

May— ARRIVALS.

10, Swatara, American gunboat, from Galle.
10, Ganymede, British steamer, from Deli.
10, Martaban, British steamer, from Bangkok.
11, Bangkok, Siamese str., from Bangkok.
11, Coryphene, Amer. bark, from New York.
11, Borneo, Dutch steamer, from Acheen.
11, Electra, German steamer, from Hamburg.
11, Ferntower, British str., from Hamburg.
11, Staut, Norwegian bark, from Shanghai.
12, Sherard Osborne, Brit. str., from Penang.
12, Bintan, British steamer, from Samarang.
12, Salvadora, Spanish steamer, from Manila.
12, Airlie, British schooner, from Freemantle.
13, Rosa, British steamer, from Sourabaya.
13, Cheang H. Kian, Brit. str., from Penang.

May— DEPARTURES.

10, Celestial, British steamer, for Sourabaya.
10, Malabar, British steamer, for Batavia.
10, Iris, British schooner, for Mauritius.
11, Ferntower, British steamer, for Samarang.
11, Ruby, British steamer, for Palembang.
11, Ajax, British steamer, for London.
11, Teucer, British steamer, for Hongkong.
11, Priscilla, German bark, for Iloilo.
12, Siausydagune, British str., for Rangoon.
13, Ganymede, British steamer, for Deli.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Challenge	Bangkok	Mar. 25
Pe rietta Behn	Manila	Mar. 30
Asterion	Bangkok	Mar. 31
Vale of Doon	Bangkok	Mar. 31
Gleniffer (s.)	Hongkong	Mar. 31
Philip Fitzpatrick	Hiogo	April 1
Werra	Manila	April 1
Rosenecth	Manila	April 1
Mobia	Saigon	April 1
Inch Keith	Saigon	April 1
Ben Rhydding	Saigon	April 1
Reina Mercedes (s.)	Manila	April 1
Emo	Shanghai	April 3
·gnes Sutheland	Saigon	April 3
Schiffswerft	Saigon	April 6
Johan Henrick	Saigon	April 6
Octava	China Ports	April 6
Glaucus	China Ports	April 8

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Figaro	Newport	Jan. 31
Largs	Antwerp	Feb. 10
Cora	Antwerp	Feb. 11
Cilaranum	Cardiff	Feb. 12
J. A. Thompson	Cardiff	Feb. 13
Valley Forge	Swansea	Feb. 17
Niagara	Cuxhaven	Feb. 23
Grecian	Cardiff	Feb. 24
General Fairchild	Flushing	Feb. 24
Rossini	Cardiff	Feb. 28
Humber (s.)	Glasgow	Mar. 2
Highmoor	Flushing	Mar. 8
Prince Amadeo	Penarth	Mar. 9
Lasker	Cardiff	Mar. 11
Elizabeth Ostle	Bangkok	Mar. 12
Ricna Genova	Newcastle N.S.W.	Mar. 13
Raphael	London	Mar. 13
Junette	Newcastle N.S.W.	Mar. 14
W. H. Conner	Penarth	Mar. 14
Elise	Cardiff	Mar. 16
Jamaica	Cardiff	Mar. 19
Quinta (s.)	Newcastle	Mar. 25
Emma J. Crowell	Cardiff	Mar. 30
Anchises (s.)	Liverpool	Mar. 31
Conqueror	Cardiff	April 6
Sindh (s.)	Marseilles	April 18
Yangtse (s.)	Marseilles	May 2

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,500,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Adolf André, Esq. | H. Hoppins, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. L. Dairymple, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
91 Hongkong, 28th April, 1880.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

The following RATES of INTEREST are ALLOWED on FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 2 % PER ANNUM.
H. H. NELSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1879. [11

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £933,600.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £465,250.
RESERVE FUND ..... £35,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—
33A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum. [1748

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ..... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:

LONDON,	BOURBON,	SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLES,	BOMBAY,	HONGKONG,
LYONS,	CALCUTTA,	HANKOW,
NANTES,	SHANGHAI,	FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.
E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.
20th May, 1879. [10

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [12

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £190,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 % PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.
WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [1911

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

KOWLOON HOTEL.
Pleasantly situated on Kowloon Peninsula. BOWLING ALLEYS, BILLIARDS, NEW PATENT SHOOTING GALLERIES, &c.
REFRESHMENTS BEST QUALITY ONLY.
RICH. BRAUN.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1880. [568

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.
This Hotel is centrally situated, and within a few minutes walk of the principal Landing Stages.
Tiffin at ONE o'clock. Dinner at SEVEN.
Good Accommodation for Visitors.
New English and American Billiard Tables.
35] J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1879.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, January, 1880.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. H. J. J. CHAMBERS in our Firm CEASE from this date.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
Foochow, 30th April, 1880. [1w865

NOTICE.

WE have This Day entered into PARTNERSHIP as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, under the Style of "COHEN and GEORG."
CHAS. C. COHEN.
ERICH GEORG.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1880. [1m840

NOTICE.

I INTEND to continue Business as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR and COMMISSION AGENT in Foochow, under the Name of "JOHN GITTINS & Co."
JOHN GITTINS.
Foochow, 1st January, 1880. [533

NOTICE

MR. C. STIEBEL has To-day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1880. [824

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and DESIRABLE OFFICES on the Praya.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1880. [272

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in CAINE ROAD.
Apply to
H. A. WOOLNOUGH,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1880. [524

HOUSES TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, MOSQUE TERRACE. Water and Gas laid on.
The "EYRIE" at VICTORIA PEAK, FURNISHED, with Good Tennis Lawn and Garden.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [179

TO BE LET.

SEA VIEW. TWO SIX-ROOMED HOUSES and a BUNGALOW in ELGIN STREET.
DAVIS & Co.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [257

TO LET.

NO. 8, FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, with Offices and Godowns attached.
"FAIRLEA," BONHAM ROAD, as a whole or divided, with separate entrances and Gardens, Tennis lawn, &c.
"SHIRLEY," BONHAM ROAD.
Commodious GODOWNS and Water-side STORAGE.
DAVIS & Co.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [281

TO LET.

THOSE HOUSES situated at QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the City Hall, and known as the "Beaconsfield Arcade," suitable for shop and dwelling house. Water and Gas Pipes laid on.
Apply to HING KEE,
Commissariat Buildings.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1880. [438

TO LET.

FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing 6 Rooms and Out-houses.
Nos. 3 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [214

TO LET.

TWO LARGE and COMMODIOUS ROOMS for Offices, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1880. [139

TO LET.

ON Marine Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1879. [380

TO LET.

THE FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE No. 4, PRAYA EAST, together with the Ground Floor, or separately.
Also,
GROUND FLOORS of HOUSES Nos. 3 and 4.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1880. [667

TO LET.

THE TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, STANLEY STREET, lately in the occupation of the Temperance Hall.
TWO ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1880. [41

TO BE LET (on Lease) for Building, a PIECE of GROUND, containing about 10,000 feet, at Spring Gardens, on Inland Lot No. 199, commanding a good view of the harbour.
Apply to BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1880. [264

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

FOR SALE, BEST GENUINE OSTRICH FEATHERS, of different sizes and colours, dressed and undressed, at very MODERATE PRICES and suitable for Ladies' Hats.
COWASJEE D. DADACHANJEE,
12, Peel Street.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1880. [121

SINGAPORE GRAVING DOCKS.

NOTICE.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION has been made since the 15th of February in the Rates for Dock Hire in the Graving Docks of the undermentioned Companies in the Charges for Cleaning and Painting Iron Vessels, and for Coppering Wooden Vessels.
Tariff Rates can be had on Application at either of the Companies' Offices in Singapore, or at the Offices of their respective London Agents.
Messrs. PATERSON AND SIMONS,
39, Lime Street,
For the New Harbour Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) CHARLES WISHART,
Manager.
Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN & Co.,
34, Leadenhall Street,
For the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) E. M. SMITH,
6m534] Manager.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS, together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.
The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

AUCTIONS.

POSTPONEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 24th May, 1880, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
English-made Walnut Crétonne-covered Drawing-room SUITE.
CHIFFONIER with GLASS, Marble-top TABLES, CHIMNEY GLASSES, OLEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, and HEARTH-RUGS.
Extension DINING TABLE, DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE, WHATNOTS, Dining-room CHAIRS, GASALIERS & BRACKETS.
English-made Walnut Marble-top SIDEBOARD with GLASS.
Double and Single BEDSTEADS, English-made Mahogany WARDROBE, WARDROBE with PLATE GLASS DOORS, BUREAU with GLASS, Marble-top TOILET TABLE and WASHSTAND.
A SEMI-GRAND PIANO.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [849

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 26th day of May, 1880, at Noon, at "The VICTORIA FOUNDRY"
(if not previously sold by Private Contract, of which due notice will be given), the
BUSINESS of ENGINEERS and SHIPWRIGHTS
lately carried on by Messrs. J. INGLIS & Co., known as the "VICTORIA FOUNDRY," situate at Spring Gardens, Victoria, together with all the VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STOCK-IN-TRADE, and the TRADE FIXTURES and FITTINGS, and STEAM LAUNCHES, a Large Stock of Valuable PATTERNS, and the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS.
The PLANT, MACHINERY, and TOOLS comprise the following:—
Six SURFACING, SLIDING, SCREW CUTTING LATHES, all by first-class makers, assorted heights and lengths, from 4 feet distance between centres to 26 feet ditto, and from 6 inch height of centres to 16 inch ditto, fitted with making-up Blocks, Face Plates, Driver Chucks and Dock Chucks, Screw Gear, &c.
Four Double Gear and Single Gear DRILLING MACHINES, assorted sizes, by SMITH, BEACOCK, and TANNETT.
One PLANING MACHINE, by same makers, 10 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet.
One Powerful SCREWING MACHINE, with TAPS and DIES.
One Eight Horse-power ENGINE and BOILER for Driving Machinery.
One very Substantial 7½ cwt. STEAM HAMMER, by HARVEY & Co.
One Hundred and Fifty Feet DRIVING SHAFTING, with WALL BRACKETS, PULLEYS, &c.
One Six Horse-power ENGINE and SILENT FAN; and One 30" Fire Roots' PATENT BLOWER, with SHAFTING, &c.
Two PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINES.
Two Sets BENDING ROLLS.
One Set GRINDING MACHINERY, STONES, LAPS, &c.
Eighteen VICES, with BENCHES, &c., and Blacksmith's ANVILS, TOOLS, FORGES, and all necessary FITTINGS for Boiler Making.
Coppersmith's IRON and BRASS FOUNDING and other Branches of ENGINEERING GEAR; Four Iron CUPOLAS, assorted sizes; Five Patent BRASS FURNACES assorted for different sized Crucibles; Large DRYING STOVE with Iron Carriage on Rails; Small DRYING STOVES and CORE BENCHES.
TRYING PLATES, Ship Frame BENDING PLATES, Boiler Plate FURNACE.
Also,
A complete Stock of MOULDING BOXES and IRON LADLES, and Coal and Charcoal GRINDER and Loam BENCH.

The PATTERNS are of all descriptions, and comprise Plain and Bevel GEAR WHEELS, PULLEYS, FURNACE-BARS, and various DECK FITTINGS. Also, Sets of High-pressure & Compound ENGINE PATTERNS, varying from 4 to 60 Horse-power, nominal, Vertical and Horizontal.

The STOCK-IN-TRADE consists of an Assortment of BRASS FITTINGS for Boilers and Engines, COPPER PLATES and TUBES, BOLTS and NUTS assorted, BOILER PLATES, BOILER TUBES, RIVETS, WASHERS, Charcoal SHEET IRON, BAR IRON, assorted sizes; a large quantity of CAST STEEL BARS, BLISTER STEEL, CAST IRON SHEAVES, CENTRES for Wood Sheaves, PIG IRON, Old CAST IRON, &c., &c.

Also,
One STEAM WINCH.
Two HAND WINCHES.
One JIB CRANE, complete.
Four STEAM BOILERS of various powers.
One pair of LIFTING SHEARS and GUY CHAINS.
One STEAM-LAUNCH, about 60 feet long, with House, Double Engines, &c., complete, and VERY FAST.
One Deck STEAM-LAUNCH, about 50 feet long, with Cabin, Compound Engines, &c., complete.

AND
The OFFICE FURNITURE.

The whole of the Property will be offered for Sale in One Lot as a going concern; if not so sold, it will be put up for Sale in Lots, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of May next, and following days.
Catalogues will be issued; the whole will be on view for one week previous to the Sale. Further Particulars can be obtained from Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, or from the Undersigned.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1880. [686

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. KLER, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 26th May, 1880, at 2 P.M., at his Residence, First Floor of No. 3, Blue Buildings, Praya East, the whole of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising:—
English-made Mahogany Morrocco-covered Drawing-room SUITE.
English-made WALNUT SIDE TABLES, CENTRE TABLE, MARBLE MANTEL-PIECE CLOCK, CHIMNEY GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BRONZES, CARPETS, and HEARTHRUGS.
DINING TABLE, Mahogany SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS; GLASS and PLATED WARE.
Double BRASS BEDSTEADS, Single IRON BEDSTEAD, Lady's Double-winged WARDROBE, CHEST of DRAWERS, CHEVAL GLASS, Marble-top WASHSTAND, TOILET TABLE and GLASS, BOOK-SHELF, PAPER PRESS, and WRITING TABLE.
One SEMI-GRAND PIANO.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [856

AUCTIONS.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Sale), on
SATURDAY,
the 29th day of May, 1880, at 3 P.M., on the Premises, by
Mr. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,
under the directions of the Mortgagee, pursuant to a power of Sale reserved in an Indenture of Mortgage,—
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate lying and being at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road, and measuring thereon 140 feet, on the South side thereof on Government ground and measuring thereon 140 feet, on the East side thereof on Inland Lot No. 15, and measuring thereon 100 feet, and on the West side thereof on Inland Lot No. 56, and measuring thereon 100 feet, which said piece or parcel of ground contains in the whole 14,000 square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 61, with the three substantial and well built DWELLING HOUSES thereon, held under a Crown Lease, dated the 23rd day of February, 1847, for a term of seventy-five years to be computed from the 9th day of July, 1844, and subject to the payment of the annual Crown Rent of £44 15s. 2½d.
The Property is well let to respectable tenants at a rental of $90 per Month, which is capable of great increase.
For further Particulars of the Property, and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRERETON AND WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [803

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE,
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The "Chateau d'Yquem" of English Wines.
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1880. [687

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN INGLIS, A BANKRUPT.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY for SALE, by Private Contract, by Order of the Official Assignee of the Estate, the residue of a term of 21 years, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1874, at the monthly rental of $300, of MARINE LOT No. 31, and the Western portion of MARINE LOT No. 36, together with the MESSUAGES, WORKSHOPS, and BUILDINGS thereon, known as the Victoria Iron Foundry, and lately in the occupation of JOHN INGLIS & Co.
Lessor, JOHN S. LAPRAIK, Esq.
Upwards of $9,000 has been expended upon the Premises by the Bankrupt since the commencement of the Lease.
For further Particulars of the Property and Orders to view, apply to
STEPHENS AND HOLMES,
Solicitors for the Official Assignee.
No. 2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1880. [838

A REVISED and ENLARGED EDITION of WETMORE'S TELEGRAPHIC CODE,
The Words of which conform with the New Regulations, is now in the Press, and will shortly be published.
Applications for copies will be received by the Manager of the "CELESTIAL EMPIRE" Office, Shanghai.
Shanghai, April, 1880. [596

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The Rev. R. G. SOPER, B.A. (London University), receives a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN at "The Grove," Hoylake, near Liverpool.
A Sound Education is combined with home comforts and domestic care. Pleasant House and Grounds, in a most healthy locality at the sea side.
TERMS.—60 GUINEAS PER ANNUM, exclusive of extras. Special Arrangements for the Holidays. Reference kindly permitted to R. C. WILCOX, Esq. [tf

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.B. Admiral HYDES, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. Amongst the several places of great interest he has, at considerable cost and trouble, added what has hitherto been an unapproachable mystery, "THE DRAGON-THRONE," and solicits an inspection.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

INTIMATIONS.

L. ROSE & Co.'s CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [847

A. RAUTERT, MAYNZ, DELICIOUS TABLE BEER.
Awarded First Prize Medal, Sydney Exhibition,
SANDER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [1m848

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. invite Inspection of SILVER and BRASS MOUNTED COB SIZE GIG HARNESS, which they have just received from F. MAWHOOD, Carriage and Harness Manufacturer, Shanghai. Prices, from $38 to $65, the Single Set.
They will also be glad to receive ORDERS for DOUBLE HARNESS of all descriptions, also BRIDLES, HEAD-STALLS, MUZZLES, SPARE REINS (Single and Double), STIRRUP LEATHERS, FETLOCK BOOTS, &c., and hope shortly to receive DESIGNS for CARRIAGES, &c., &c.
The above Harness is made of the best Leather and by English Workmen.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1880. [704

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

Having learned that large quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against PURCHASING any that does not bear the name MURRAY and LANMAN on the label. Each bottle of the GENUINE is wrapped with a Pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN and KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.
Messrs. MEACHERS & Co. are our ONLY Agents for Sale of the GENUINE FLORIDA WATER at Hongkong.
LANMAN AND KEMP.
New York, March 25th, 1880. [3m826

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF KWOK ACHEONG, LATE OF HONGKONG, MERCHANT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of KWOK ACHEONG, who died at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong on the 22nd day of April, 1880, and whose Will was duly proved by KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, of No. 8, Queen's Road West, Victoria, aforesaid, in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 30th day of April, 1880, are hereby required to send, in writing, the Particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO at their residence, aforesaid, or to Messrs. BRERETON and WOTTON, the Solicitors of the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, at their Office, 29, Queen's Road, Victoria, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of September, 1880. And Notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said KWOK ACHEONG, amongst the Parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, or their Solicitors, the said Messrs. BRERETON and WOTTON, have then had notice; and that the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO had not had notice at the time of the distribution.
Dated this 1st day of May, 1880.
BRERETON AND WOTTON,
761] 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"ELECTRA,"
Captain R. Böhme, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence, from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M. TO-DAY.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st May,

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c., FOR 1880,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY").

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the

EIGHTEENTH YEAR

in its existence, and is NOW READY for SALE

It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to render the Work still more valuable for reference. The descriptions of each Port have been carefully revised, and the trade statistics brought down to the latest dates obtainable.

The Work is embellished with the following Plans and Maps:—Chromo-lithograph Plans of VICTORIA, Hongkong, of CANTON, the FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS at SHANGHAI; a Chromo-lithograph Plate of the CODE of SIGNALS in use at VICTORIA PEAK; and Maps of the COAST of CHINA and HONGKONG.

It contains a DESCRIPTION of and DIRECTORY for HONGKONG, MACAO, PAKHOI, HOIHOW, WHAMPOA, CANTON, SWATOW, AMOY, TAKAO, TAIWANFOO, TAMSUI, KEELUNG, FOOCHOW, WENCHOW, NINGPO, SHANGHAI, CHINKIANG, KIUKIANG, WUHU, HANKOW, ICHANG, CHEFOO, TAKU, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, PEKING, NAGASAKI, KOBE (HIOGO), OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, NIIGATA, HAKODATE, MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU, SAIGON, CAMBODIA, HAIPHONG, HANOI, BANGKOK, and SINGAPORE, as well as condensed accounts of China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Ports of Annam.

"The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, and the Philippines" is published in Two Forms—Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Descriptions and Directories, Plan of Victoria, and Code of Signals, at $3.

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NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
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NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

BIRTH.

On the 11th May, at sea, the wife of Captain HENFREY, schooner *Janet*, of a daughter (stillborn).

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 22ND, 1880.

THE *Ticonderoga* has arrived at Yokohama from Corea, but the Japanese newspapers supply no information as to the result of her visit to that isolated country. Whether a treaty between the United States and Corea has been concluded, or negotiations have been opened with that object, is a point of considerable interest, and more so at the present moment, when the political atmosphere of the Far East is so heavily charged with disturbing elements, than it would be at a period of greater serenity. Although in the complications between Russia and China, Corea might be expected to exercise but an infinitesimally small influence, it is possible that events might so develop themselves as to give the latter country an importance it does not seem at present to possess. The *Japan Mail* states that a Corean now in the employment of the Japanese Foreign Department as a teacher of his native language is reported to have said that the Grand Secretary, LI HUNG-CHANG, wrote to the Corean Government last year, suggesting that the country should be opened to foreign intercourse, but that the Corean Prime Minister rejected the proposal. If it be true that LI HUNG-CHANG made this suggestion, the fact bears a double significance. On the one hand it would seem to indicate that the Chinese statesman is apprehensive of Russian influence in Corea, or the possible absorption at some future time of the country into the empire of the CZAR; while, on the other hand, it may be inferred that China, having refused assistance of any kind to Corea when she was compelled unwillingly to enter into diplomatic arrangements with Japan, Corea is now indisposed to accept advice from that quarter, and having been left to her own devices in her day of difficulty, intends to go her own way in the future, without reference to the Dragon Throne. China's policy has been consistent in this matter so far, however, for had she assisted Corea morally or materially in resisting the demands of Japan she could not now have urged her to adopt a contrary course and open the country to foreigners generally. LI HUNG-CHANG, it may be inferred, is of opinion that the building up of foreign interests in Corea, would operate as a check on any iminical designs Russia may have in that direction, and, if this be so, he may perhaps even go further and come to the no doubt unpleasant conclusion that the same doctrine would apply equally well to China and that the true interest of that country lies in cementing as closely as possible her relations with Western powers, an end to be attained more readily by the exhibition of a more liberal spirit and the further opening up of the country than by any other means. It should not be forgotten, though, supposing this story about LI HUNG-CHANG's suggesting to Corea the abandonment of her seclusion to be correct, that the great Viceroy is no longer supreme in the Imperial Councils; Prince CH'UN may adopt a very different view, and may counsel the Corean Government to maintain its present isolation as long as practicable. Presuming, however, that the Chinese Government is not blind to its own interests, and desires to prevent the Russians from establishing themselves in the peninsula, the Ministers will adhere to the policy attributed to the Viceroy of Chihli, in which case, with the influence of China and Japan exercised in favour of the opening up of Corea, there would be little difficulty in Western nations negotiating commercial treaties with that country. As to the prospects of trade, the pioneers would most probably find the field rather a hard one to work and the results might be disappointing at first, but in time the natives would come to understand the importance of developing the natural resources of the country, which would give them the means of purchasing foreign imports. At present the people are excessively poor, but the country is confidently stated to be rich in minerals and to be capable of furnishing commodities which would readily be taken in exchange by foreign merchants. It will be interesting to know how the *Ticonderoga* mission has fared, and whether the "Forbidden Land" is to be unlocked to American enterprise.

The annual meeting of the members of the Victoria Recreation Club is advertised to be held at the Boat House on the 31st instant, when it is hoped there will be a good attendance.

The returns of the shooting in the rifle match have not been received from Kobe, but those from Shanghai are—highest score, 88; total, 630. This decides that the cup is not for Hongkong, which could hardly be expected with 81; but Sergeant-Major Whitehead's score is much nearer the Shanghai best than is the Hongkong total as compared with the Shanghai total, the latter showing a much better average.

We are afraid His Excellency the Governor, like many another official before him, is most appreciated where he is least known. The *Japan Mail*, referring to his exaltation, says:—"The promotion of Governor Hennessy, now Sir John Pope Hennessy, to the rank of K.C.M.G. is a very substantial reply by the Government of the Queen to the aspersions and misrepresentations to which his administration of the colony of Hongkong has been subjected by certain newspapers and individuals in the Far East. It shows very clearly and unmistakeably that his proceedings in the important questions with which he has had to deal in the colony, have met with the warm approval of the last cabinet." Commenting on the statement of Whitehall Jenkins that the Governor will shortly be translated to Queensland, the same paper adds:—"When it is considered that Sir John Hennessy is a staunch Conservative on all imperial questions, this paragraph is the more noteworthy. The subject of it has already served for many years in tropical countries, and hence his transfer to Queensland is the more probable. But, wherever he may be as an administrator, his broad humanity, love of open-handed and universal justice, his vigour and industry, will command the respect of all those whose respect is worth possessing." If the latter clause of the concluding sentence be correct, then we grieve to say that the respect of the immense majority of Europeans over whom Sir John Hennessy has ruled thus far is not "worth possessing." At all events, his popularity among his fellow countrymen has always been confined to an extremely limited circle. "Tis true: 'tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

CELESTIAL JOTTINGS.

The native hunters and charcoal burners of the mountainous parts of Kwangsi have weird legends of the "Were-Wolf" similar to some continental superstitions, the animal or demon being colloquially termed *à-li*, and the tales of his assuming human shape, &c., being so exactly similar to the German legends as not to require repetition here.

The magpie, called *a-chuk*, is popularly supposed to bring good luck. He is often spoken of as *fung-shiu-cheuk*, and to kill him is said to be unlucky. The reverse, however, is the case with the white necked or hodie crow called *à-a*, which with the Chinese, as with us, is a bird of ill omen. Its evil cry over a person setting out on a journey will cause him to turn back, and its croaking over a house will almost surely be the signal for prayers or a religious ceremony to avert the dreaded calamity thus prophesied.

The little shrew mouse, called *so-shü*, is often colloquially alluded to as the *tsim-kwa*, or fortune teller, and when his shrill chirruping or squeaking is heard, it is usual to take a few grains of rice and throwing them towards the place whence the sound proceeds, with the expression *sáma*, "distribute or scatter (the rice) to you," the animal is supposed to be appeased or quieted. "For who could know" (says the Chinaman) "whether the fortune teller is prophesying good or evil; it is far safer to render him quiet."

The European superstition of the mermaid is found reproduced in China in the form of anecdotes of the porpoise, popularly spoken of as the *hoi-chü*, or sea hog, about the metamorphosis of which animal there are many and various legends. This animal, however, unlike the *à-li*, is not represented as of a vicious nature or disposition, but somewhat the reverse.

There is a queer legend current amongst the Chinese as to the origin of the oriental or true leprosy, *Elephantiasis tuberculosus*, and its kindred diseases, scrofula and the *Lues venerea*, with its long train of almost incurable evils. The legend is that a lady of surpassing loveliness, called Yung Kwei Fi, was ravished after death by a man who in consequence became the first leper, a disease before that time unknown. The name Yung Kwei Fi is perpetuated in the often heard expression *fi kom tiung*, or handsome, as Yung Kwei Fi, used to denote a girl of extraordinary beauty.

A popular idea among the Chinese is that certain kinds of ring-worm or skin diseases when they affect the eye make the afflicted person leprous.

It is currently supposed amongst the more ignorant classes of Chinese, and for the matter of that perhaps the educated ones also, that if a person afflicted with leprosy can kill a young girl and eat her heart that leprosy will not *chu'nt min*, or appear in the face, and that consequently he would not be known to be a leper. In this connection there is a tale very commonly related by the boating population of Hongkong that some twelve or more years ago, two foreigners afflicted with leprosy murdered three persons in a sampan at the eastern end of the harbour in order to eat the heart of one of the murdered persons, who was a young girl.

The boat people have a great dread of lepers and will on no account refuse to give them alms, under the impression that such refusal would cause the vindictive leper to *ching* them, or make them leprous by watching his chance to poison their food or in some other way. In Canton lepers may frequently be seen sprawling all over a street, and they refuse to move until the passer-by has given them alms. I have seen a Chinese official with his chair-bearers and four attendants thus stopped by a leper; and even at Yau Mah Tee the roads leading to Hung Ham and also to Kowloon City are sometimes taken possession of by lepers, who exact a toll from passers-by.

SUPREME COURT.

22nd May.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR JOHN SMALE.

A FIASCO.

Wong Aching was charged with stealing divers articles of clothing, the property of Lin Achoi, on the 22nd April. He pleaded that he intended to steal the things but did not succeed. His Lordship said he could keep his intentions to himself, and a plea of not guilty was entered.

The Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley), instructed by the Acting Crown Solicitor (Mr. A. B. Johnson), prosecuted.

The jurors were Messrs. Ho Atim, W. Detmers, F. T. P. Foster, T. N. Driscoll, J. H. Maclehose, G. R. Lammert, and W. L. Scott.

Mr. Ho Atim, who had failed to answer to his name when called on the jury at the last sitting of the court, was asked what excuse he had to offer. He replied that he found his watch was ten minutes wrong, of which he was not aware at the time. His Lordship said that as it was the first time he would not fine him, but he might think himself very lucky to get off without a fine.

The Attorney-General then briefly opened the case, and proceeded to call a witness.

Inspector Bremner said the witness was not in attendance. She lived at Kowloon and had been duly warned, but she had not come.

His Lordship—Well, what is to be done?

The Attorney-General said they were in this position, that they must ask the police what case it was their pleasure should be taken. He wished his Lordship would make some rules as to the attendance of witnesses.

His Lordship said he had no authority over the police, and he was tired of speaking about this thing. It was like talking to the winds. It was the duty of the solicitor to see that the case was ready, but primarily it was the duty of the police to inform him. Formerly the head of the police used always to be sitting in court, and the sheriff also, but now they had no one.

The Deputy Registrar (Mr. Sangster) reminded his Lordship that he was the sheriff and that he was in attendance.

His Lordship said Mr. Sangster seemed sorry that he should have used such a general expression. He thought Mr. Sangster was part of the court, but that was the state of things, and he was very glad it had already attracted the Attorney-General's notice. When he was Attorney-General he frequently consulted with the head of the police, and that officer came into court as regularly as the Attorney-General himself.

The Attorney-General was now informed by the police that there was another case ready for trial, and the prisoner in the dock was put back.

BURGLARY.

Chun Amui and Chun Asze were charged with committing a burglary in the house of Ho Atuk, at Yow Mah Tee, and stealing divers articles of clothing and a small sum of money, on the 13th April.

The prosecutor is a blacksmith and lives in a room adjoining his shop. On the night in question, about three o'clock, he heard a whispering in the shop and went to see what it was. Some of his workmen were in the shop and they were fast asleep. He saw that the shop had been entered and some things stolen. Entrance had been effected by pushing back the bolt of the front door with a sharp pointed instrument. The two prisoners were arrested afterwards, and each of them was identified by different pawnbrokers as having pawned some of the property, and on the second was found a silver tooth-pick and ear-pick, which was one of the things stolen.

Both prisoners were found guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the first prisoner he would have to deal with in connection with something else at these sessions; the second admitted that he had been in gaol three times, and it was therefore very desirable they should both be kept in gaol for some time, and the sentence was that they be kept in penal servitude for seven years.

The first prisoner was also sentenced to penal servitude for seven years, to be contemporaneous with his former sentence, for larceny in a dwelling house, of which offence he was convicted on Wednesday.

JEWEL ROBBERY.

Yeung Asee, an amah, with charged with stealing divers articles of jewellery, to the value of about $6,000, the property of her master, Francisco Abella, on the 24th April.

Mr. and Mrs. Abella left on the 24th April for Europe, leaving Mr. A. E. da Silva, Mrs. Abella's brother, in charge of their house and property. After they had gone Mr. da Silva looked carefully through the house to see if anything had been left behind, and on the 26th he discharged the servants, paying them their wages to the end of the month and giving them each a gumshaw. He then placed two Indian watchmen in charge of the house. On the 27th, he received a telegram from Saigon stating that a bag containing Mrs. Abella's jewellery had been left behind. He went immediately to the house to look for it and not finding it he gave information to the police. In less than an hour the prisoner was brought to the station with a portion of the jewellery. Mr. da Silva asked her why she had stolen the things. She said she had not stolen them. Mr. da Silva said, "If you did not steal them why did you keep them and not give them to me?" She said she could not give to him what belonged to her sister. The value of the whole of Mrs. Abella's jewellery, Mr. da Silva stated, was about $8,000, and $2,000 worth was now missing. The prisoner asked Mr. da Silva, in cross-examination, if he did not know that her mistress had told her if she picked anything up she was not to give it to anyone until she heard from her. Mr. da Silva replied that he did not know that. According to the evidence of the police, when they went to the prisoner's house they told her that a telegram had been received from Saigon saying $8,000 worth of jewellery had been missed, and asked if she had taken it, and she said, "Yes, it was left behind so I picked it up and brought it home." They then asked her for her box, and she unlocked it. In it was found a small box, which contained jewellery. She was asked if that was all she had and she said it was.

The prisoner, in her defence, said—On the departure of my master and mistress I accompanied them out of the house. On my return I saw the bag hanging near the door so I picked it up. I found it was open, and that it contained jewellery, so I took it away with me, as I thought it was not safe to leave it. There is no lock to the bag, so I took the things out and placed them in the box. I was going to keep them until my mistress sent for them. In the day time I kept them in my box under the bed and at night I put the small box under my pillow for fear some one might come and steal it. The jewellery produced is all I had. I did not steal anything. If I had intended to steal I had plenty of time to get away.

The jury found a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship said this was almost one of the most daring cases of robbery by a servant he had ever known. There was a gentleman, the representative Mr. Abella, for every purpose managing the whole of his affairs, and, what was more important to her, paying her her wages and therefore placed towards her in a position of superiority. She received her wages after this and did not inform Mr. da Silva she had got these things. She treated Mr. da Silva as the agent of her master when it suited her purpose to receive from him her wages; she repudiated him as the agent when it suited her purpose to hold these things back. He could quite understand that the telegram was a great surprise to her, as it had been to many others, causing the death of many, to the great benefit of justice; and in this case he suspected that but for the telegram the prisoner would have been in a very few days out of the Colony and the things would never have been found. Without leaving the box the jury had unanimously come to the conclusion that in taking these things she intended to feloniously keep them. She must be severely punished, not merely because of the large value of the property she had taken, but in order that by her case, of which he supposed almost every servant in the colony had full knowledge, other servants might learn by her example how dishonesty by servants would be dealt with by that court. The sentence of the court was that the prisoner be kept in penal servitude for five years.

His Lordship added that he had heard of careless ladies before, but never of one more careless than in this case.

LARCENY.

Wong Aching, charged with larceny, was now placed on his trial, the witnesses being in attendance. It was proved that he had entered the house during the night, but being disturbed, had dropped the things he had stolen in the passage and also his own shoes. He was pursued and brought back, and he then claimed the shoes as his property. He admitted that he intended to steal in order to get money to pay his mother's rent, but said he did not actually steal, and it was by accident he upset a basket in the passage which contained the things found scattered about, and it was the upsetting of the basket that woke the people. It was proved, however, that the basket was in one of the rooms and not in the passage. When he was pursued the prisoner ran on to the Praya and jumped into the water, but was fished out by a constable.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to two previous convictions, and he was now sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

BURGLARY.

Wong Achoe, Pong Afook, and Kee Apui, were charged with committing a burglary in the house of Chan Cheung Wah, and stealing a pipe and a pair of shoes, on the night of the 7th May. The first prisoner pleaded guilty and the other two not guilty.

The prosecutor lived in First-street and on the night in question was awakened by a noise and he saw the first prisoner in the act of dragging a box from under the bed. He tried to catch the man, but he escaped through the window. The police were called, and the first and second prisoners were found in a room of the next house but one, which was reached by the third prisoner, who, it appeared, had made his exit as the police appeared. The pipe and pair of shoes were found just outside the door of the room. The first and second prisoners had come to visit the third on the night of the burglary. The room had a convenient hole in the wall by means of which they could leave or enter without going through the door into the street.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

There were three previous convictions against the first prisoner and he only came out of gaol on the 28th April, having served a sentence of three years' penal servitude short of the usual remission. He was now sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The other two were each sentenced to two years' hard labour.

The sessions were then adjourned until to-day.

POLICE COURT.

21st May.

BEFORE THE HON. NG CHOY.

STEALING A JACKET.

Mok Ayiing, a seaman, was charged with stealing a jacket value forty cents.

The prisoner, who is an old offender, seeing a jacket on a bamboo hanging out to dry, thought he might take it, so he knocked the bamboo on the ground and then picked the jacket up.

Sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BREACH OF OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Lo Asun, master of a coolie house, was charged with having a quantity of prepared opium in his possession without a permit.

A coolie proved buying ten cents worth of opium from the prisoner at No. 17, Heung-lane, on the 18th instant, the prisoner, the witness said, taking the opium from an earthenware pot containing about six tael of opium. On the following morning the information was laid, and Inspector Perry executed the warrant and found a horn box and two pots of prepared opium.

Fined $25, in default two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

RECOGNISANCE ESTREATED.

Leung Sik cheung, owner of the Lien Cheung silversmith's shop, No. 50, Square-street, appeared, on remand, to show cause why the amount that he went security for should not be estreated.

The defendant said he was still unable to find the two women.

Recognisance to be estreated.

TRESPASSING.

Chun Tai Sing, a boatman, was charged by Sergeant Johnson, 27th Regiment, with trespassing on military ground.—Fined ten cents, in default six hours' imprisonment.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Fung Ahong, a shopman, was charged by Leong Aping, an accountant, with forging the complainant's stamp with intent to defraud him of 169 taels on the 20th instant.

Mr. Dennys appeared for the prisoner and applied for a remand, as he said he had just been instructed in the case and was not at present prepared to go on with it.

Remanded until this morning at half-past nine o'clock; the prisoner admitted to bail in $500 security.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

20th May.

About ten days ago a trading junk which left Hongkong for San Ui, when near Monkey Island, was seized by a boat belonging to a Revenue cruiser and taken to Canton. Two more junks were subsequently captured by the same cruiser's boats; both were bound for Macao, one from and San Ui and the other from Heung Shan.

At nine o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst. the higher authorities met at the Futai's Yamen to investigate the long pending criminal cases. On the arrival of the Viceroy and the Provincial Judge three guns were fired. The hearing of the cases occupied the greater part of the day. At the close of the proceedings, cash, cakes, and palm-leaf fans were distributed to the criminals, and the session was closed.

On the 17th instant some guard-boats, which had just arrived from the outports where they had been searching for pirates, finding certain trading junks lying in the anchorage they are accustomed to take, ordered these craft to shift their moorings. Upon the junkowners refusing to comply with this order a dispute ensued, which ended in a scrimmage, during which several persons were wounded on both sides. The matter has been reported to the Pun Yu Magistrate, who will investigate the quarrel.

THE U.S. CONSULAR SERVICE.

The mal-administration of our Consular Service is an old subject of complaint. Citizens residing abroad, those who have had occasion to travel in foreign countries, as well as those engaged in foreign trade and commerce, have alike been the victims of the rapacity of the unscrupulous among these officials, and unanimous in their denunciation of the unfitness and incapacity of the appointees. Receiving their commissions as a reward for party services, and to satisfy the importunities of their friends, it would seem as though fitness for the position had been among the last things thought of, and the natural result has followed of sending men who scarcely knew one end of a ship from the other, to foreign ports with large commerce, for the ostensible purpose of administering our shipping laws and to protect the interest of our citizens engaged in foreign commerce. The disclosures respecting the administration of affairs at the Hongkong Consulate is an instance of how the average Consul has performed his duties, but while the dishonesty shown to have been practised there is properly exposed, and it is hoped will be punished, the fact must not be lost sight of that the merchant and shipowner has been the direct sufferer, and the dishonesty of the official has been an additional and unlawful tax imposed directly upon their interests. The Departments at Washington, members of Congress, and even the great mass of our own citizens at home, have been loath to believe that there was truth in the many complaints made by those who were in a position to know the facts. The return of one of these patriotic representatives with a large banker's balance saved from a salary of $3,500 a year, was not sufficient to convince the public that there was anything wrong, and accordingly with little hope of redress, those whose interests have suffered have acted upon the resolution "to grin and bear it." So clear and palpable has been the inconsistency of the entire service as experienced abroad, that it did not fail to attract the attention of ex-President Grant in his recent trip around the world, and in a speech at Philadelphia he made use of the following language:—

"We are badly represented, and must continue to be badly represented until a new policy is adopted of at least fixing the duties of our Consuls. They are sent to the East with salaries fixed which will not support respectably a single man, let alone a man with a family, and he is forbidden to engage in private business."

Those of our people who have not travelled abroad are not aware how much we are behind other nations in this respect, and how much the country is actually losing for the want of a remodeled policy and an efficient and reliable corps of officials. It is of vital importance if we look for a prosperous and growing foreign trade that our merchants should be assisted by honest, intelligent, and zealous consuls, and that the foreign policy of our government in this respect should be progressive and liberal. No man of intelligence, character, and experience will be willing to reside abroad for an uncertain term of years upon a salary about equal to the pay of an average banker's clerk, to perform duties at the dictation of clerks in the State Department at Washington, nor can our trade and commerce receive the much-needed assistance from political hucksters who look upon a consulate as a legitimate place for scooping in "fees." The investigation now in progress of the unsavory dish of irregularity at Hongkong is a good opportunity for bringing the question of reform to an issue, especially regarding the East, which is the source of loudest complaint. Let therefore some effort be made to get to the front in this matter, or let it be fairly understood that politicians find this the most convenient method of imposing on commerce a proportionate share of the expenses of their party, so that merchants may be governed accordingly. —*N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List.*

THE PAPER CURRENCY OF JAPAN.

The *Japan Gazette* of the 13th instant says:—The transactions of the exchange shosha must be of an extraordinarily large character, the market having opened this morning at 135, or 26 per cent. better than the quoted rate of seventeen days ago. What the causes of this sudden increase in the value of paper are, no one understands. Some stories are current to the effect that the government, through two or more of their commission agencies, are trying some new expedient to create a thoroughly fanciful and artificial relative value between paper and silver, and in the meantime, extending to the principal constituents of some of the native banks specie assistance to enable them to make pretensions to which, in reality, they have not the slightest claim.

When men of business know that on one side there is an issue admitted of 160 millions of paper yen, which may be twice that sum so far as evidence or proof goes, and that all the precious metals at the disposal of the debtors, the government, are insufficient to redeem one-twentieth part of the liability for satsu; and on the other side, an official exchange shop formulating a quotation of 135 when 200 would not buy any material supply of specie, they begin to think a screw is loose in some direction, and regard the exchange rate as a crucel and unjustifiable delusion which has lost all power formerly possessed of charming the silver money out of the pockets of the lucky owners in exchange for bundles of new, fresh, crisp and pretty little one-yen satsu bearing the modest numeration of 649,150 and upwards.

How long the 'wire-pullers' behind the scenes can keep up the stimulous which now bolsters up, in appearance only, an inconvertible currency, is the problem of the moment. Trade, severely oppressed, looks on inquiringly but wholly unrelieved; and men of experience, disgusted with the utter futility of the shams which do infinitely more harm than good, regard every operation in satsu at the present time with profound suspicion and distrust. So much for the nominal quotation for satsu made by the monopoly exchange shop of Yokohama.

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

About three years ago, we received from a British officer who has since attained distinction, some rough notes containing his impressions about the Japanese army. He had had opportunities of seeing the troops at exercise on a large scale, and, by favour of the authorities, had been permitted to visit the barracks, &c., &c. We a few days ago found the memorandum, and in a friendly spirit, reproduce it in the main. The faults and defects pointed out do not lie at the charge of Colonel Munier and his coadjutors, who it is well known had the barren privilege of making recommendations, but no power of enforcing them.

Our friend noted:—

1st.—That the Japanese army rifle is too long and too heavy for the men, who though wiry and enduring are comparatively short and narrow chested; the rifle is further over weighted by a sword bayonet, and the men are distressed by the undue weight and size of the weapon. If Colonel Murata could economise the weight by 1¼ or 1½ pound he would render a good service to his fellow soldiers.

2nd.—Although the officers, for the most part, have excellent and serviceable boots, the privates are shod vilely. The soldiers shoes are of bad quality, badly made, badly shaped, and utterly unfit for hard marching in stony or sticky ground. The men want heavier boots, of unblacked leather, with strong thick soles, and broad low heels. Numbers of the men had flimsy shoes, much down at heel, and the heels were as high as those worn by a lady of fashion. Good boots are a most important part of a soldier's equipment.

3rd.—The men in summer have not sufficient protection from the sun, and, in China for instance, sun stroke would make ravages. A helmet of bamboo frame would not cost much, nor would covers of thick white cotton made so as to be removeable for washing.

4th.—The cloth used for the soldiers uniform is of poor quality, too much cotton, and dye bad. Yet the sailors and police are well clothed, with cloth of fair goodness. A small percentage of additional price should give the private clothing durable quality which in the end would be economical. A material of better wool, less cotton, and sound dye, is wanted.

5.—The Japanese soldiers compared with the police and sailors of the navy, are excessively negligent in personal appearance. I was surprised to see men of a race I had heard were given to much washing, could be so dirty. I saw soldiers of the guard in numbers, with neglected clothing, dirty gaitors, unkempt hair, grubby faces and hands, to my great surprise. Cleanly and smart habits should be most strictly enforced.

6th.—I could get no information about the real supply of appliances necessary for warfare. The fate of a campaign might easily be determined by either sufficient or too few equipments. It would be necessary to know, before an opinion could be given as to the efficiency of the Japanese army, whether for instance there is a proper supply of wheeled vehicles and harness for transport, whether materials exist for field hospitals or ambulance service, whether a pontoon train or bridge making corps has been formed, whether lines for field telegraphs exist, or if the military stores have in stock, tools for mining or other seige uses, or entrenching, &c., &c., and whether Japan has a service of flashing messages by special lanterns at night, or by heliographs in day time.

We reproduce the notes in the hopes they may be serviceable. If Colonel Munier has not had time, nor opportunity, nor permission to organize such things as those we refer to, his work is incomplete, and the Japanese may have cause to regret the premature dismissal of a competent and admirable school of trained professors of the art of war.—*Japan Gazette.*

When Russia was tripped in Asia she took steppes to recover herself.

Minister to candidate for church membership: "Of course, Dugald, you have read the Confession of Faith?" Dugald: "No, intest, serr, I neffer do read, to last dying speeches of condemt creeminals, neffer intest; and I do hope you do not think me so depased as to read to wan you her shust mentioned."

THE BERI-BERI.

We learn (says the *E Neiwa*) from the health-officer that disease and death extraordinary occurred on board the barque *Burgomeister Von Middleburg* during her voyage from Java to Sydney, with a shipment of sugar. The vessel left Java on January 31st, with a crew consisting chiefly of Malays, and numbering 18, including captain and officers. There were also four Malay women on board. Some few days after leaving Java, 13 of the crew were stricken down by a disease known as beri-beri, which is said to be peculiarly prevalent in certain tropical climates. Six of the 13 diseased persons died on the voyage, and upon arriving at the port of Sydney on Sunday last four were still suffering from the fearful malady, two of whom are in the last stage of life, their deaths being momentarily expected; while remaining two are said to be almost beyond hope of ultimate recovery. All of the dead and dying are Malays, although one or more of the white part of the crew have been infected with the same disease, respecting the infectiousness of which there is a difference of medical opinion. The barque is, however, detained in quarantine, and will not be released until the malady is lost sight of.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

Sir Robert Spencer Robinson, writing to *The Times* on the above subject, says:—"I can only rejoice at finding the condition of the Navy occupying the attention of such distinguished men as Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Brassey—a condition which, on very different grounds, they all consider more or less unsatisfactory. I cannot doubt that the attention thus called to it will lead to the insecure position of our country—intimately in depending for its existence on its Naval power—being exchanged for one of instant reasonable security. The question ought certainly not to be treated from a party, still less from a personal point of view. But as, from a mistaken knowledge of the relative positions and power of the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Controller of the Navy, Mr. Brassey blames Mr. Corry and myself for reduction effected in the Navy Estimates, I must remind him that the First Lord of the Admiralty is only one of a council, subordinate himself to the Prime Minister, and from my own knowledge I can state that his decisions as to the expenditure necessary for the Navy are, or were, frequently overruled. The First Lord is, or used to be, told, and he repeated it to the Controller of the Navy, 'You can only have so much money for the *matériel* of the Navy; do the best you can with it.' My own experience was that careful consideration of how the money allowed by the Government could be most beneficially applied always took place between the First Lord and the Controller of the Navy. The latter, though a trusted and influential subordinate, was the servant of the Government; and if he carried his remonstrances too far he was liable to the rebuke, 'that some one must govern the country, and it is not the place of the Controller of the Navy to do so.' The Estimates for 1870-71 presented a large reduction on those of previous years, principally in the votes referring to the *matériel*. These reductions are much censured by Mr. Brassey. They were initiated by the Government. Belonging to a reforming Administration, painfully conscious as I was that, notwithstanding very strenuous efforts, there was a large amount of waste and mismanagement under our former dockyard system, I proposed the very large reductions in dockyard expenditure, coupled with a thorough reform already begun in our dockyard establishments, the cardinal point being the substitution of management and direct responsibility in these establishments for superintendence. I worked zealously and cordially under our immediate chief to effect all the reductions rendered necessary by the Government's decision. I believed that, under certain conditions, in which Mr. Childers entirely agreed, the number of men proposed (11,256) could perform the amount of work which was necessary for our then wants. I had been able to report in the early part of 1870 that every ironclad, exclusive of those just launched, with one exception (the *Lord Clyde*, under repair), was either in commission or ready for sea; that we had built in the dockyards upwards of 8,500 tons (builder's measurement) of ironclads during the preceding 12 months; that the programme of wooden shipbuilding had been substantially complied with; and that the reliefs for foreign service had been easily met out of the reserves. I have great doubts whether a similar and as satisfactory statement could have been made in many subsequent years. The measure of reduction I proposed was to a great extent experimental. Its success depended on many conditions, which could not be positively secured, such as the maintenance of peace, a different arrangement of the force to be employed on foreign stations, an absolute refusal to make capricious or unnecessary alterations in ships already built, as well as to repair useless and obsolete ships, the cordial co-operation of all concerned in and out of the Admiralty, the completion of very extensive reforms, the exercise of forethought, method, and thrift not always to be relied on in subordinates; so that, when all these things are duly weighed, I have since come to the conclusion that, although, perhaps, justified in taking the part I did, it would have been more prudent to have made those reductions less extensive, and to have assumed rather the part of the unwilling than that of the willing horse in these transactions. Peace came to an end in the very midst of our reforms and while reductions were still in progress; some of the other conditions on which I had based my convictions of success also failed me; and in consequence I at once used all the influence I possessed to obtain such an increase in our Naval force, and, consequently, in our Naval expenditure, as appeared to me under the altered conditions of the world to be necessary. I did not succeed either in obtaining an adequate temporary increase in our dockyards for the current year or anything like what I considered required for Naval *matériel* in the following year, early in which I ceased to be Controller of the Navy. I think Mr. Brassey is mistaken in supposing that there was no difficulty made by Mr. Goschen, who succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord, in granting that addition to the workmen in the dockyards which I had urged in 1871-72; the number of workmen was, notwithstanding my protest (referred to by Mr. Brassey, and communicated by me to Mr. Goschen after I had left office), maintained at 12,850 men, and it was not till 1873-74 (two years afterwards) that the number he proposed reached 13,500, which I had considered necessary in 1871-72. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that I was entirely responsible for the reduction in 1870-71, and that it was an error to have proposed it, that error was not fully carried out. It lasted from March to the middle of July. It was then remedied as far as I could possibly do so myself or persuade others to do. It seems a little unreasonable to assert, under these circumstances, 'that every impartial observer must admit that the reductions in the number of workmen in the dockyards was carried too far in the earlier years of Mr. Gladstone's Administration, and that the responsibility for these reductions belongs at least as much to Mr. Corry and Sir Spencer Robinson as to the able administrators who filled the office of First Lord of the Admiralty in the late Cabinet.' I have given some of the reasons why I cannot concur in this opinion, and why I believe it to be unjust to Mr. Corry as well as myself."

CORSICAN BANDITS.

The latest victim of the Corsican banditti is M. Mathieu, commander of the gendarmerie at Ajaccio, who was shot last week while on a round of inspection in the disdsict, and whose wounds are so severe that it is very doubtful whether he will recover. The circumstances under which the attempt at assassination was made proved that the crime was committed by some one who knew his habits, and suspicion at once fell upon a gendarme named Bartoli, upon whom Commander Mathieu had recently inflicted punishment for discipline, and who had been heard to say that he would have his revenge. It was at first thought that he had either fired the shot himself or secured the good offices of some friend in his native village, which is notorious for the vindictive temper of its inhabitants; and he was at once placed under arrest. Information which has since been received, however, makes it very doubtful whether he had any hand in the crime, which, in the opinion of the police, was committed by a number of bandits, of whom the brothers Bellacoscia are the leaders, who had drawn lots to decide which of them should kill Comm

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PERMANENT RESERVE ..... Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND... Tls. 263,268
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1880 ..... Tls. 913,268

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | WM. METZERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 3, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1880. [2

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March 1876. [14

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [15

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [944

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January, 1876. [3

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [17

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.
INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1879. [935

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20 %.
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [25

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1879. [22

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1y1458

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and Manila.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned places.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [606

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ..... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... £250,000 Sterling.
The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [18

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [19

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Patroclus (str.)	M. R. White		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 22nd inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)	J. T. Bragg		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 29th inst.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Ellida	Winters	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Clydesdale	Hatfield		Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Centennial	Bearse	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Palestine	Maynard	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Twilight	W. C. Warland	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Wm. H. Marcy	Marcy	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	James S. Stone	Wester	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Belgic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Llewellyn J. Morse	Ames		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
HONOLULU	Spirit of the Age	Williams	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Pei-ho (str.)	Pasqualini	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Hindostan (str.)	MacConnell	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
SAIGON	Decima (str.)	Luthjens	Hongkong	Soey Shing	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Thibet (str.)	Ashdown		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst., at 5 P.M.
BOMBAY, via STRAITS	China (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th prox.
BANGKOK	Dale (str.)	J. Thompson	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 27th inst., Daylight.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)	Talbot	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA, via AMOY	Emuy (str.)	Blanco		Remedios & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Tamsui (str.)	Reynier	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Sunda (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via KOBE, &c.	Niigata-Maru (str.)	Wynn		Mitsu Bishi Mail S. Co.	On 29th inst., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	Electra (str.)	Böhme	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Sindh (str.)	Monge		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, via AMOY	Anchises (str.)	C. Jackson		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	Gwalior (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
FOOCHOW	Menmuir (str.)	W. Ellis	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW	Douglas (str.)	S. Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI, &c.	Ping-on (str.)	McCaslin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [20

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [23

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [16

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [21

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF BERLIN.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1879. [275

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISKS,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [26

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.
Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns, under European supervision; and VESSELS DISCHARGED alongside the Wharf on Favourable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be LET.
937] MEYER & Co.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
34]

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Finest and cheapest Meat flavouring Stock for Soups, made Dishes and Sauces.
Invaluable for India, on account of its keeping good in the hottest climates and for any length of time.
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, invariably adopted when once fairly tried. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout China.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED.
521] 43, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. [701

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.
It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1877.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR FOOCHOW (DIRECT).
THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"MENMUIR"
will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [857

FOR MANILA.
THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA."
Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [854

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS."
Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 23rd inst., at 9 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [851

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Spanish Steamship
"EMUY,"
Captain Blanco, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 23rd inst., at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [860

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"ELECTRA,"
Captain B. Böhme, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880. [863

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"HINDOSTAN,"
Captain MacConnell, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [852

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.
THE Company's Steamship
"ANCHISES,"
Captain C. Jackson, will be despatched on or about the 24th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [844

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"TANAIS,"
Commandant Reynier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"SINDH,"
Commandant Monge, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUNDA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship "GWALIOR" with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"GWALIOR"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880.

STEAM TO BOMBAY, VIA STRAITS.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"CHINA"
will leave for the above on MONDAY, the 7th June.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880. [862

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship
"WM. H. MARCY,"
Marcy, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [711

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 American Ship
"LLEWELLYN J. MORSE,"
Ames, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [709

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Bark
"JAMES S. STONE,"
Weston, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [710

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI, AND HAIPHONG.
THE Steamship
"PING-ON,"
Captain McCaslin, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [846

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"PATROCLUS,"
Captain M. R. White, will be despatched on or about the 22nd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1880. [897

FOR SAIGON.
THE Steamship
"DECIMA"
will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOEY SHING,
Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880. [861

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE 5/6 L. 1-1 German Bark
"ELLIDA,"
Winters, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1880. [867

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Ship
"CLYDESDALE,"
Hatfield, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [858

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship
"TWILIGHT,"
W. C. Warland, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1880. [690

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship
"CENTENNIAL,"
Bearse, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [618

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 British Bark
"PALESTINE,"
Maynard, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [619

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.
Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
CANTON, Siamese ship, Knudsen.—Yuen Fat Hong.
CATALINA, Boli. bark, Austin.—Captain.
CENTENNIAL, American ship, J. W. Bearse.—Vogel & Co.
CINGALEE, British bark, J. Pringle.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
OCEAN, British steamer, H. Webber.—Russell & Co.
CUBA, British bark, J. Stabell.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
ELECTRA, German Steamer, Böhme.—Siemssen & Co.
FAUGH-BALLAGH, German bark, D. Rute.—Carlowitz & Co.
HAMBURG, German bark, Kroge.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
HERMINE, German bark, Meyer.—Captain.
JANET, British 3-m. schooner, G. P. Henfry.—Chinese.
JOSEFA, German bark, Horstmann.—Melchars & Co.
MARGRETHE, German bark, Thiesen.—Wieler & Co.
MEATH, British steamer, Johnson.—Vogel & Co.
SPIRIT OF THE AGE, British bark, Williams.—Vogel & Co.
TWILIGHT, American ship, Warland.—Vogel & Co.
VENICE, British steamer, Rhode.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

STEAM LAUNCHES always ready for TOWING VESSELS to Sea or in Harbour.
TOWAGE to WHAMPOA.
Rates cheaper than any other Firm.
Captains are invited to call personally.
SING LEE,
37, TUNG MAN LANE,
Fourth House on the right hand side.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simply but certain REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." Act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation and safe under any circumstances.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are borne testimony to by thousands who have derived benefits from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of
FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are sold everywhere in bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, and 11/ each. Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation. [531 1593

JOHN POOK & CO.,
4, LIME ST. SQUARE, LONDON,
Established 1860.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Orders invited for Machinery and Ironwork in all branches, including Steamers and Launches for Sea and River Service. Plant for Railways, Mines, Tramways, Docks, Saw, Rice, and Sugar Mills, Coffee and Tea Estates, &c., &c.
Catalogues, Drawings, and Estimates furnished on receipt of particulars.
Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference in London for payment against Shipping documents.
J. P. & Co. are open to receive consignments of every kind of Eastern product, and to give every information as to value, &c. [621 301

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.
ON MONDAY, the 24th day of May, 1880, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "PEI-HO," Commandant PASQUALINI, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 23rd of May, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1880.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.
THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1880, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 24th May. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA.
THE "NIIGATA-MARU," Captain WYNN, due here on or about the 24th instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 29th May, at Daylight.
Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 P.M. of the 28th May.
No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.
All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To KOBE ..... Cabin $60. Steerage $15.
To YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI ..... Cabin $75. Steerage $20.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.
Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.
For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 50A, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1880.

STEAM FOR
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ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "THIBET," Captain ASHDOWN, will leave this on MONDAY, the 31st May, at 5 P.M.
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A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880.

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EXTRACTS.

SLANG.

It wan't so when I was young—
We used plain language then;
We didn't speak of "them galloots,"
Mennin' boys or men.

When speaking of the nice hand-write
Of Joe, or Tom, or Bill,
We did it plain—we didn't say,
"He slings a nasty quill."

And when we saw a girl we liked,
Who never failed to please,
We called her pretty, neat, and good,
But not "about the cheese."

The boys sometimes got mad and fit;
We spoke of kicks and blows;
But now they "whack him on the shout,"
Or "paste him on the nose."

Once, when a youth was turned away
By her he hold most dear,
He walked upon his feet—but now
He "walks off on his ear."

We praised the man of common sense;
"His judgment's good," we said;
But now they say, "Well, that old plum
Has got a level head."

—*Grandpa's Soliloquy.*

A CANDLE THAT LIVES IN THE SEA.

This candle not only lives in the water, but swims about and has a fine time, for he does not think of ending his days in somebody's candlestick. He is a little fish about a foot long, and is so fat that when dried he will burn with a bright flame. The Indians sometimes run a sort of wick through him, and sometimes use him without any wick at all, just standing him up on his poor little head and setting fire to his tail.

"A FACER."

Rossini was at the Opera in Paris one evening, and seated next to him in the stalls was a pompous individual, who, from his anything but *sotto voce* remarks upon the performance, must have considered himself a musical critic *par excellence*. The opera was "Il Barbière di Seviglia," and the heroine was represented by a *cantatrice* celebrated for her florid vocalisation. At the conclusion of "Una voca poco fa," which brought down the plaudits of the house in general, and of Rossini's neighbour in particular, the *maestro* asked the latter who was the composer of the air they just heard. "Why, Rossini, of course! What a question!" "Really, monsieur, I beg your pardon; but it is the first time I ever heard it." "Ah!" said the critic, turning superciliously round to Rossini, "one can easily perceive that you are not very well acquainted with operatic music."—*Music.*

THE FRENCH CROWN JEWELS.

Some time ago there was some talk about selling the magnificent collection of diamonds forming part of the French Crown jewels; the collection is valued at 40,000,000fr., and among other treasures contains the celebrated Regent, alone worth 8,000,000fr. Loth to disperse a collection of such artistic value, yet anxious to conciliate those Republicans who wish the Crown to be sold because they don't want any one to wear it, the Government have decided upon the following course. The Crown diamonds will be divided into three classes:—1. The heraldic ones, having some artistic or historical interest. These will be deposited in the Apollo Gallery of the Louvre, and among them the famous Regent. 2. The diamonds having a special mineralogical value will be sent to the Museum of Natural History. 3. Those may be considered mere jewellery, and of which the value is estimated at 3,000,000fr., will be sold for the benefit of the museum funds.—*Examiner.*

CELEBRATED DIAMONDS.

In a recent lecture at the London Institution, Mr. E. J. Watherston, F.S.S., said that the term "precious" was now generally limited to about a half-dozen gems, the rest passing muster as "half-precious." The diamond, of course, headed the list now, as of old, although the ruby might at times be more highly prized. The Braganza, in the possession of the Crown of Portugal, was generally set down as the largest known diamond. It was still in the rough, in which state it weighs 1,680 carats, and had been appraised at 58 millions sterling. It was of the size of a hen's egg, and was taken from a Brazilian mine in 1741. Some good judges who had been allowed by the jealous Portuguese Court to examine it had pronounced it a white topaz, so that the diamond belonging to the Rajah of Mattan, which was less than one-fourth the weight of the Braganza, stood first on the undisputed list. A Dutch Governor of Batavia was said to have offered half a million sterling for it, but was met by the Rajah with a blank refusal, on the ground that his diamond was "a talisman upon whose possession depended, not only his own happiness and success, but that of his whole family." The Nizam's diamond, and the problematical Agrah, which Tavernier in the seventeenth century said he saw, but which nobody had seen since, closed the list of diamonds weighing over 300 carats. The other famous diamond spoken of were what Tavernier named, from its shape, the Great Table; the Regent, also called the Pitt; the Orloff; the Star of the South; and the Koh-i-Noor. —*English Mechanic.*

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

MR. THOMAS BURT, M.P., IN NEWCASTLE.

Thomas Burt, the first genuine working man who ever entered the House of Commons, has lately been described by a member of her Majesty's Government as an "accident." It was Sir Matthew White Ridley who used that unwise word. Mr. Burt was said to be an accident in the Legislature, because the constituency which sent him there was not contemplated when the Government of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli passed the Reform Bill of 1867. As, however, the appointed interpreters of the law deliberately decided, not without the fullest consideration of the subject, that the claims of the miners inhabiting the colliery villages surrounding Morpeth were perfectly sound, the Under-Secretary for the Home Department was hardly fair either to the member or to the electors who voted for him. But Mr. Burt is so little of an accident that it was the knowledge they had of the sterling qualities of the man that induced the miners of the Morpeth district to make strenuous efforts to obtain the franchise. These efforts were successful. Yet they would not have been prosecuted with the same amount of zeal if the men who took the work in hand had not had for their object the return of a particular person to Parliament. It was not the possession of the franchise that led the miners to choose Mr. Burt; it was the knowledge they had of Mr. Burt that inspired them to seek the franchise. This is not the place to tell the story of the Franchise Association; but it may be mentioned that the fame of the exploit which was achieved by a committee of pitmen, assisted by a couple of colliery doctors, became afterwards so widely known that application was received from France, then just recovering from the effects of the German invasion, for particulars of the manner in which the political emancipation of a section of the working classes had been won.

The franchise once secured, the spirit and enthusiasm that had been shown in securing it was exhibited in prosecuting the candidature of Mr. Burt. Sir George Grey, who had till then represented the borough of Morpeth, announced his intention of retiring. The Whigs not only offered no opposition to the Radical candidate, but in the end wisely gave him their countenance. Not that it would have mattered much; for the new voters vastly outnumbered the old. Was, then, this unknown pitman to be allowed a "walk over"? There came down from Woolwich a certain captain of Artillery. He was courteous, plausible, all things to all men—just the sort of person to gain the favour of a less sturdy population than that with which he now for the first time became acquainted. But he was a Tory. Of course he did not conceal it, though he naturally tried to convince the constituency that Toryism, even for working men, was not such a very bad thing after all. Captain Duncan—now the gallant Major who was last week defeated in Finsbury—was so well received wherever he went that he thought his opponent would occupy an insignificant position at the poll. Not only were no 'arf bricks hurled at the stranger; the courtesy he experienced at the hands of the pitmen was equal to his own. A striking occurrence at Choppington must, however, have undeceived him as to the nature of the impression he was making. Accompanied by a couple of friends from Morpeth, he attended a meeting at that village. The room was crowded. Not a hostile voice was raised against the candidate during the delivery of his address. Then, when his friends from Morpeth proposed and seconded a vote of confidence, every hand in the audience as held up against it! And the meeting concluded with adopting by acclamation a hearty vote of thanks to the candidate for his lecture! The contest of which this was one of the earlier incidents was throughout of a unique character. There was no vituperation on one side or the other. Personalities were utterly absent. Neither candidate required to ask his wife whether she had ever done anything of which a political opponent could make use for the purpose of damaging her husband. The contest, in fact, was a model contest. When the day of election came, Mr. Burt and Captain Duncan spoke from each other's platforms, visited each other's committee-rooms, praised each other's merits and virtues. But the compliments thus exchanged did not affect the result. The colours of the Radical candidate were displayed from every cottage in every colliery village in the borough. Mr. Burt was everywhere received with enthusiasm; Captain Duncan everywhere with respect. Carried on the shoulders of stalwart miners through the streets of Blyth, dragged in a conveyance by an excited crowd up and down the main thoroughfare of Bedlington, cheered as never man was cheered before in the market-place of Morpeth, the former gentleman enjoyed a veritable triumph on that memorable 5th of February, 1874. There was no need to urge the voters to "vote for Burt." Exercising the franchise for the first time in their lives, the voters went about the business as if they were discharging a solemn duty. The entire voting population of certain villages, headed by the colliery bands marched in procession many miles to the polling-booth. And out of all this order and enthusiasm there emerged the triumphant result—Thomas Burt, 3,332; Francis Duncan, 485; majority for Burt, 2747. It was appropriate and fitting that a struggle so amiably conducted and so overwhelmingly decisive should be commemorated by a public dinner. At that dinner the victor and the vanquished were both present.

The member for Morpeth was an absolutely poor man. From the age of ten till a few years before the events we have just described, he had been employed in the pit. Since 1865, however, he had been exclusively engaged at a small salary in managing the affairs of the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confident Association. How, then, was the new member to sustain the necessary expense of attending Parliament? The difficulty was surmounted in this way: For his services as agent of the miners it was resolved that his salary, so long as he occupied a seat in the House of Commons, should be increased to 500l. per annum. That arrangement, honourable to all concerned, still continues. It is to the credit of the miners that never once, all through the hard and depressing times of the last five years, has a single murmur been raised against the payment of the agent's stipend. The offices of the association, when Mr. Burt first became connected with it, were situated at Blyth. They were afterwards removed to Newcastle, where a new house in Lovaine-crescent was purchased by the association for the double purpose of an agent's office and an agent's residence. Lovaine-crescent overlooks what was once a lovely dene, glorious in the spring-time from the apple-blossoms that abounded there, charming at all times from the gurgling stream that babbled beneath the shrubs and trees. It was the sight of this and other picturesque features of the suburbs of old Newcastle which induced John Wesley to declare that he would like, if he settled down anywhere, to settle down on the banks of the Tyne. But the glory of Pandon Dene is departed, and the once beautiful ravine is now being filled up with all the rubbish and refuse of the town. The house so bought and so situated—partly office and partly dwelling-place—is the residence of Mr. Burt. There is nothing remarkable about either the exterior or the interior of the house, except the occupants. Anybody who calls to interview the member for Morpeth, whatever the business in hand, is ushered into a room that serves a variety of purposes—a committee-room when the honest and intelligent men who constitute the executive of the Miners' Association have occasion to meet in Newcastle, but at other times a breakfast-room, sitting-room, and dining-room for the family. If the business of the visitor is of a special or private nature, he is invited to go upstairs. Here he finds himself in an apartment which has nothing luxurious and nothing pretentious about it. The table is covered with books and papers; the walls are adorned with portraits, mostly those of political friends; the bookcase that occupies one side of the room is filled with volumes which indicate, according to Dr. Johnson's dictum, the character and taste of the owner. Glancing at the modest library, one at sees once that history, poetry, political economy, and political science have almost equally engaged attention; for Mill and Macaulay, Froude and Carlyle, Frederic Harrison and the authors of the Cobden Club Essays, are seen to jostle on the shelves with Spenser and Milton, and with Wordsworth and Whittier. The well-marked pages show, too, that the volumes have not been placed in their present position for mere ornament. Of all these books, however, Wordsworth's is perhaps the most admired; for Mr. Burt, who is seldom in want of a couplet to illustrate an argument or fortify an opinion, can keep you listening for half an hour at a time while he recites the 'Ode to Immortality' or other favourite pieces of the gentle poet of Rydal Water. But it is the occupants of the house in Lovaine-crescent, as we have said, that excite most interest. If the visitor happens to be acquainted with the family, the invitation, 'Come and get your pipe,' universal in the pit-districts of the North, puts him at ease on the instant. Politics occupy a prominent place in the conversation of the three generations who constitute the household in Lovaine-crescent. Grandfather and grandchildren, all diligent readers of the newspapers, and especially of political speeches, are ardent admirers of Mr. Gladstone and equally ardent in their affection for the errant Demosthenes of Tyneside, Joseph Cowen. But fun and humour mingle with political discussions. Altogether, in fact, a happier family, when no ailment troubles any of its members, does not exist from Land's End to John o' Groat's.

"Not much like a member of Parliament," said an eminent townscounsillor of Newcastle, when he saw Mr. Burt for the first time, shortly after the great victory at Morpeth. Perhaps not. Nor is he more like a member of Parliament now than he was then. Indeed, he is precisely what he was when he commenced public life in his own pit village—a man of the people, sharing their sentiments and their sympathies just as if he was still the honest unobtrusive secretary of a provincial trades-union. It is greatly to the credit of his good sense that the six years he has spent in the first assembly of gentlemen in the world has worked no change in habits or his ideas. If he had attempted to mend his ways, so as to make himself more like the people around him, he would certainly have made a mess of it. Fancy what would have been the result if he had tried to convert his "native Doric," the unmistakable burr of Northumberland, into something like the lisping accents of fashion and society! It would have resulted in such a speech as would probably have been unstood in no part of the globe, least of all in his own country. Mr. Burt, however, has conformed in one matter, and only in one matter. He wears a tall hat in the House of Commons. Asked why he did not countenance in this particular his friend Mr. Cowen, he replied, "Well, I have enough points of peculiarity of other kinds without insisting on a peculiarity of appearance. Besides, what is natural and becoming in Mr. Cowen might in my case be put down to conceit or imitation, a desire to appear odd or a desire to imitate another. Moreover," he jocularly added, "you should recollect that Mr. Cowen probably never wore a tall hat in his life, and would have required a special outfit had he resolved to sport one in the House of Commons; whereas I always kept an article of the kind for great occasions, such as 'a wedding or a festival, a mourning or a funeral,' and I could therefore, without either discomfort or servility, conform to the fashion of the House." In all else, save the hat—dress, deportment, speech—Mr. Burt is the very man he was before his fellow-workmen at Bedlington and Bebside discovered his real worth. As Mr. Disraeli once said of Mr. Gladstone, so it may be said of Mr. Burt, that he has not "a single redeeming vice." He neither drinks, nor smokes, nor gambles. The only pastime in which he is known to engage is an occasional game of bowls on one of the numerous bowling-greens in and about Newcastle. He tells himself an amusing story anent his habits of abstinence. Being on a visit to Staffordshire in connection with some trade matters, he accompanied to a public-house the delegates and agents with whom he had been transacting business. The usual questions were asked all round. "Mr. Burt, what will you take?" "Thanks," he replied, "nothing; I'm not thirsty." The whole company looked at each other in amazement. Not thirsty! The Staffordshire miners were utterly at a loss to understand that a man should only drink when he happened to be thirsty. Temperate habits have served the member for Morpeth to good purpose, for his sanguine complexion is less an indication of physical health than a symptom of mental composure. Though he suffers much and often from indisposition, his oldest acquaintance has never seen him in a "temper." Nor does he allow the frequent derangements which trouble him to interfere with the labours of the day.

Like most men who have achieved any mark in the world, Mr. Burt is singularly industrious. Employment, he finds, is a pleasure no less than a duty. And he has plenty of it at times. The affairs of his important union of working men engross no small part of his attention. Accompanying deputations to the employers, consulting with his colleagues on difficult questions that are constantly occurring, attending meetings of delegates when exciting topics are under consideration, writing reports and statements and appeals to be laid before the pitmen in their primary assemblies—these are among his ordinary duties when at home during the recess of Parliament, or when summoned from London in a crisis of the union. If grave troubles occur, it is he who must settle them. And the tact and judgment he displays generally suffice to that end; for his perfect fairness to all concerned has given the masters almost as much confidence in the agent of the men as the men themselves have never failed to evince. He is always in requisition, too, outside the body to which he belongs, and to which he is devoutly attached. Numberless are the applications that are made to him to take part in the public movements of Tyneside. During the present election, for instance, though he has been returned for Morpeth unopposed, he has been engaged night after night and day after day in giving all the help in his power to struggling political friends. Whenever he finds time to talk, his talking is always to the point. Touching his position as a speaker, an amusing incident may be related. Some friends of his were travelling in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, when a dispute of a trifling kind occurred in an adjoining carriage. One of the persons to the dispute entered the compartment occupied by Mr. Burt's friends muttering all the time that a popular member of the House of Commons should "hear of it." It was clear, both from the speech and the name he mentioned, that the outraged passenger belonged to the country of Durham. Fun or curiosity inspired the other travellers to ask their new companion some questions. "Yes," he replied, 'an's a pitman. An knaa aall the union leaders—Tommy Bort and sall. An've hard him mony a time. But Charley Bradlaugh's the man for a demon-stration. Tommy's varry good, tee—varry good for a school-room!' The distinction drawn by the distraught pitman was not wanting in shrewdness and discrimination. Mr. Burt is not an orator as Mr. Bradlaugh is. It is not in him to split the ears of the groundlings or draw down thunders from the gods. But his speeches stand a surer test than sound: they invariably 'read well.' Ever admired for their good sense, they sometimes deserve praise for still higher qualities. But he is even happier in managing meetings than in addressing them. The people of Newcastle never saw anything better managed than a stormy political gathering over which he presided. Disorders which in other hands would have terminated in tumult were so composed that the affair ended as quietly and as peaceably as an evening at a chess-club.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, in the indiscreet speech to which reference has already been made, applied to Mr. Burt what he probably thought was the obnoxious term "delegate." The allusion furnished an opportunity of proving that the member for Morpeth is really less of a delegate than perhaps any other member of the House of Commons, for he stated recently, in an address to his constituents, that he has never been favoured with letters of advice as to what he should do, or letters of remonstrance as to what he had done. Even if he had been thus favoured, he added, he should have still taken his own course. The fact is, Mr. Burt was elected, not as trades-unionist, but as a Radical politician. Having no faith in the theory of the representation of classes, he distinctly repudiated at the time the notion that he solicited the suffrages of the electors in any other character than that of a political reformer. And it is as a political reformer that his political career ought alone to be judged. This, at any rate, is the view which is taken of the matter in the Northern Counties, where no man, except Joseph Cowen, is more respected or more popular, and that among all classes of society, than Thomas Burt.—*World.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 21st May, 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.25 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.30 to 3.65
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 108.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$108.00 to 118.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$118.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$84.00 to 94.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Shirting Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Broadcloth Shirtings, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 2.75
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.75
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.15
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$2.35 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.95
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$3.20 to 3.35
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 6lbs. p. pe.	$1.30 to 1.43
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pe.	$1.65 to 1.80
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pe.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 35in 8lbs. QL p. pe.	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pe.	$2.70 to 2.75
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 23 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velvetseens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velvetseens, Gentian, per yard	$0.38 to 0.42
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.40 to 3.45
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.75 to 1.85
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.70 to 5.75
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.47 to 4.50
White Shirtings, EI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.95 to 4.25
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.45 to 4.75
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.95 to 5.25
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.15 to 6.30
Camlets, 38S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, 38, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$15.40 to 16.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.00 to 16.40
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.20 to 8.25
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.95 to 7.82
Lastings, DD, per piece	$19.50 to 19.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.78

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per piece	$3.40 to 3.60
Iron, Hoop, per piul	$3.80 to 3.85
Iron, Bar, per piul	$3.20 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per piul	$5.75 to 6.80
Lead, WB, per piul	$6.40 to 6.45
Lead, LB, per piul	$3.70 to 6.25
Lead, Hole Shop, per piul	$6.30 to 6.35
Quicksilver, English, per piul	$61.00 to 61.20
Quicksilver, American, per piul	$61.20 to 61.50
Steel, English, per tub	$4.35 to 4.40
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.65 to 4.75
Shantung Metal, per piul	$22.00 to 22.50
Spelter, per piul	$7.75 to 7.80
Tin, Malacca, per piul	$27.60 to 28.80
Tin, Plates, per box	$7.75 to 7.85

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per piul	$16.50 to 17.00
Alum, 1st quality, per piul	$1.55 to 1.65
Alum, 2nd quality, per piul	$1.45 to 1.55
Bark, Sign., per piul	$0.85 to 1.10
Bark, Cinnphor, per piul	$15.80 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per piul	$30.00 to 55.00
Boes Wax, Japan, White, per piul	$17.50 to 17.30
Boes Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per piul	$44.00 to 45.60
Boes Wax, White, per piul	$8.50 to 81.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per piul	$1,650 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per piul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per piul	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per piul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$19.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.90 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per piul	$29.50 to 29.50
Camphor, Barcos, clean, per piul	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refuse, per piul	$1,900 to 1,950
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 155
Cardamons, Inferior, per piul	$20.00 to 20.50
Cloves, per piul	$44.00 to 45.00
Coals, Adoat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per piul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per piul	$21.00 to 22.50
Copper, Red, Japan, per piul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per piul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per piul	$15.80 to 15.30
Cotton, Calcutta, per piul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per piul	$18.20 to 18.80
Cotton, Shanghai, per piul	$16.60 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per piul	$16.80 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per piul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per piul	$16.50 to 16.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.10 to 4.20
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.20 to 4.30
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 10.50
Cuttlefish, Chinchow, per piul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per piul	Tls. 3.3.5 to 3.4.5
Dates, Red, per piul	Tls. 2.9.5 to 3.0.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$8.85 to 9.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.68 to 1.81
Flour, American, per barrel of 196 lbs	$3.95 to 4.10
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.95 to 7.10
Fungus	$45.00 to 46.00
Flints, per piul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. piul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. piul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per piul	Tls. 17.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per piul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per piul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per piul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per piul	$38.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per piul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per piul	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per piul	$38.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per piul	$11.00 to 11.55
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per piul	$8.55 to 8.70
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per piul	$7.45 to 7.70
Pea Oil, per piul	Tls. 4.1.0 to 5.1.0
Peas, White, per piul	$2.10 to 2.15
Peas, Green, per piul	$1.98 to 2.08
Peas, Black, per piul	$1.98 to 1.98
Peas, Yellow, per piul	$2.05 to 2.08
Peas, Green Beans, per piul	$1.93 to 1.95
Pearl Barley, per piul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per piul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Potchuck, per piul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per piul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per piul	$2,300 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per piul	$2.10 to 2.12
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per piul	$2.04 to 2.06
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per piul	$1.96 to 1.98
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per piul	$1.62 to 1.64
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per piul	$1.97 to 2.00
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.79 to 1.84
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.75 to 1.77
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per piul	$6.25 to 6.35
Seaweed, Green, per piul	$2.95 to 3.00
Seaweed, Cut, per piul	$3.10 to 3.12
Sesamum, White, per piul	$4.55 to 4.75
Sesamum, Black, per piul	Tls. 2.7.5 to 3.3.5
Sharkfins, per piul	$35.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, Japan, per piul	$27.00 to 28.60
Shellfish, California, per piul	$8.50 to 9.60
Stonefish, per piul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per piul	$6.85 to 7.25
Pepper, White, per piul	$15.60 to 10.00
Pepper, Black, per piul	$9.55 to 9.75
Rattan, Straits, per piul	$5.30 to 5.5
Rattans, Bangar, per piul	$4.35 to 4.60
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per piul	$3.15 to 3.65
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per piul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per piul	$1.55 to 1.75
Sapan Wood, Siam, per piul	$1.95 to 2.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pul	$8.20 to 8.90
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pul	$6.55 to 6.75
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per piul	$5.05 to 5.15
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per piul	$9.80 to 10.50
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per piul	$11.50 to 12.00
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per piul	$7.35 to 8.15
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per piul	$6.80 to 7.00
Walnuts, per piul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per piul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per piul	$2.15 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per piul	Tls. 6.3.5 to 6.4.0
Window Glass, per box	$3.35 to 3.45

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
America	May 7	J. Mooney	Brit. str	568	Birley & Co	
Antenor	May 9	Bragg	Brit. str	1649	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
Belgic	May 10	L. Meyer	Brit. str	1716	O. & O. S. S. Co Co	S. Francisco
China	Apr. 14	Ackermann	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Chinkiang	May 15	S. M. Orr	Brit. str	799	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Dale	May 19	Thompson	Brit. str	642	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Danube	Apr. 26	Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Decima	May 17	Luthjens	Ger. str	1154	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Douglas	May 19	M. Young	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Electra	May 20	Böhme	Ger. str	1161	Siemssen & Co	
Hailoong	May 20	Pocock	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Amoy
Hindostan	May 9	McConnell	Brit. str	997	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Calcutta
Hongkong	Nov. 9		Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Ichang	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Kenmure Castle	May 6	J. Luck	Brit. str	1068	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiung-chow	May 20	Love	Brit. str	159	Kwok Acheong	Hoihow
Malabar	Apr. 8	Gauld	Brit. str	1242	Captain	
Meath	May 17	Johnson	Brit. str	1337	Vogel & Co	
Menmuir	May 6	W. Ellis	Brit. str	2000	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Norna	May 31		Brit. str	600	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Ocean	May 20	Webber	Brit. str	1034	Russell & Co	
Penelo	May 21	Cain	Brit. str	652	Geo. R. Stevens & Co	
Powan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Radnorshire	Apr. 23	Davies	Brit. str	1251	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Sea Gull	Mar. 24	Hayden	Amr. str	48	U. Traders' Insurance Co	
Tanais	May 20	Reynier	Fren. str	1156	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Thales	Dec. 26		Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Repairing
Venice	May 19	Rhode	Brit. str	1072	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong	Macao
Yottung	May 20	McDougall	Brit. str	286	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
SAILING VESSELS.						
Alex. Newton	May 20	Newton	Brit. bk	308	Captain	
Anna Bertha	May 19	Krause	Ger. bk	468	Siemssen & Co	
Canton	May 5	Knudsen	Siam. sh	779	Yuen Fat Hong	
Carl	May 20	Thomson	Ger. bg	225	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Catalina	May 7	Austin	Boli. bk	794	Captain	
Centennial	May 16	Bearse	Amr. sh	1287	Vogel & Co	
Charité	May 20	Rouille	Fren. bk	256	Carlowitz & Co	
Chihaya Maru	May 18	Kawaoka	Jap. bk	441	Mitsu Bussan Kaisha	
China	Apr. 29	Boysen	Ger. sch	176	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Cingalee	May 11	Pringle	Brit. bk	336	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Cuba	May 20	Stabell	Brit. bk	320	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Ellida	Apr. 13	Winters	Ger. bk	555	Vogel & Co	London
Elias Hawley	Mar. 23	Turkey	Brit. bk	396	Melchers & Co	
Emma	May 19	Michelsen	Ger. sch	231	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Garibaldi	May 1	Forbes	Amr. bk	670	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Georgina	Apr. 25	Fraser	Brit. bk	315	Wieler & Co	
Hamburg	May 7	Kroge	Ger. bk	349	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Hermine	Apr. 16	Meyer	Ger. bk	350	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
James S. Stone	Apr. 3	Weston	Amr. bk	701	Russell & Co	New York
Janet	May 21	Lenfry	Brit. sch	211	Chinese	
Josefa	May 4	Horstmann	Ger. bk	215	Melchers & Co	
L. J. Morse	May 13	P. B. Ames	Amr. sh	1400	Russell & Co	
Margaretha	Apr. 30	Thiesen	Ger. bk	557	Wieler & Co	
Nautilus	Apr. 1	Thomson	Ger. bk	725	Carlowitz & Co	
Palestine	Apr. 2	Maynard	Brit. bk	598	Vogel & Co	New York
Paul Marie	May 1	Gaillard	Fren. bk	324	Carlowitz & Co	
Q. of England	May 4	Otten	Siam. sh	542	Chinese	
Spartan	Aug. 27	Vincent	Amr. sch	81	W. H. Ray	
S. of the Age	Apr. 19	Williams	Brit. bk	347	Vogel & Co	
Twilight	Mar. 8	Warland	Amr. sh	1303	Vogel & Co	New York
W. S. Shing	Feb. 5	Scott	Chi. sch	409	Robert Afook & Co	
West Glen	May 20	Thomson	Brit. bk	699	D. Lapraik & Co	
WHAMPOA.						
SAILING VESSELS.						
Faugh Balaugh	May 14	D. Rate	Ger. bk	240	Carlowitz & Co	
MACAO.						
Kinshan